

**DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe that, I am the original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP ASSEMBLY WITH EMBEDDED METAL PILLAR, the specification of which is identified as Attorney Docket No. BDG024 and attached hereto.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.56(a)-(b) as set forth on the attached sheet at Page 3 hereof and which I have read.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119(a)-(d) or 365(a)-(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate(s) or PCT international application(s) which designate at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate(s) or PCT international application(s) having a filing date before that of the application(s) on which priority is claimed:

<u>Prior Foreign Application(s)</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Month/Day/Year Filed</u>	<u>Priority Claimed</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	N/A					

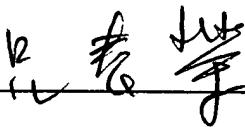
I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and 365(c) of any United States application(s) and any PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in such prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information material to patentability in accordance with 37 CFR §§ 1.56(a)-(b) which occurred between the filing date(s) of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<u>Application Serial No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Status: patented, pending, abandoned</u>
10/235,331	September 5, 2002	Pending
09/939,140	August 24, 2001	Patented
09/878,626	June 11, 2001	Pending
09/687,619	October 13, 2000	Patented

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

<u>Application Serial No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>
60/509,299	October 7, 2003
60/507,145	September 30, 2003

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

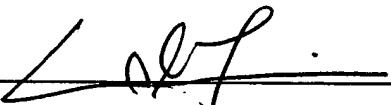
1) Inventor's Signature  Date 11/13/03

Inventor's Name (typed): Chuen-Rong Leu

Citizenship: Taiwan

Residence: 3F, #81, Zen-Ai Street
Hsinchu, Taiwan 300

Post Office Address: Same as Residence

2) Inventor's Signature  Date 11/13/2003

Inventor's Name (typed): Charles W.C. Lin

Citizenship: United States

Residence: 34 Pinewood Grove
Singapore 738290

Post Office Address: Same as Residence

37 C.F.R. §§ 1.56(a)-(b)
**DUTY TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION MATERIAL
TO PATENTABILITY**

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

(1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and

(2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

(1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or

(2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:

(i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or

(ii) Asserting an argument of a patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.*

*Note, 37 C.F.R. § 1.97(h) states: "The filing of an information disclosure statement shall not be construed to be an admission that the information cited in the statement is, or is considered to be, material to patentability as defined in §1.56(b)."